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All job work is done under a guarantee of absolute satisfaction to the customer.

THE OYEN NEWS

M.D. of Bertawan

The Council of the Municipal District of Bertawan No. 27 met in sabbid on Saturday, April 8, 1933 at 2 p.m.

Present: Reeve Mowers, and Councillors Hunter, Meade, Mueser, Stauffer and Wilson. Mr. C. Pool and Mr. N. Hignell interviewed the Council and submitted a lease on the N1 of 33-27 3 West of 4 which they asked the Council to approve. After considerable discussion it was moved by Stauffer that Mr. Poole be allowed to consolidate the tax arrears against the land, and that the municipality give Mr. Hignell a lease for 4 years on terms agreed upon.

Meade That all of section 8, the N1 of 10, and the N.E. of 17-27 3 W. of 4 be leased to Carl Poole for 3 years on a quarter crop basis, the current taxes to be paid out of each year's share, and any balance to be applied on the arrears of taxes against those properties.

Wilson: That the following be the rate of pay for work on the road for 1933, for an 8 hour day, 4 horse team and man \$5.00 per day, 2 horse team and man \$3.75 per day. Single men \$2.50 per day. Foreman \$3.50 per day.

Hunter: That the borrowing resolution for \$2000.00 for general account be signed, but that only \$1000.00 of the amount be taken up now.

Wilson: That Mr. A. R. Moore be notified to pay the \$25.00 agreed upon for remains of barn on East half of 20 28 3.

The accounts were passed on motion of Mueser. A circular outlining the Relief Settlement Plan eligible to married unemployed with families, was discussed and it was finally decided that the municipality was not in a position to do anything in regard to that scheme at present.

Mr. R. H. Meade desired it to be pointed out that of the sum of \$1066.94 spent in his division in 1932, only \$580.15 was actually spent by him, the balance being payments made mostly on relief and other road work done in November of 1931.

Will Hold School Fair

The directors of Oyen School Fair have decided to hold the annual fall fair as usual this year. As no grant from the department will be available, it was decided that an entertainment, sponsored by the school-taking part, would be given to raise funds for prizes. Subject to the approval of the schools taking part, the date set for the entertainment is June 2.

Province to Exhibit

Alberta will be represented at the world grain congress at Regina in July with an exhibit of natural resources under the auspices of the provincial government. There are also some 200 individual entries of grains in the various competitive classes from farmers of the province.

Organize Barter Club

The married unemployed men of Edmonton have organized the first co-operative barter club in the province, through which arrangements will be made for the men to exchange services for goods.

Oyen School

Easter Report

OYEN HIGH SCHOOL

Orton Caswell 70.2, Jack Kornichenko 55.6, Jim Lees 54.8, Wilda Caswell 30.7, Margaret Davis 43.6, Jean Lees 65, Ethel Mahaffey 58.8, Violet Love 60.4, William Erskine 66.8, Ernest Trewin 55.5, John Pokojowy 51.1, Frank Brown 70.5, Stanley Nunn 57.1, Helen Love 66.3, Carl Hingeman 53.3, Esther Mahaffey 58, Dorothy Brown 50.8, Elsie Peterson 63.3, Evelyn White 68.6, Minnie Thygesen 56.5, Phyllis Lowe 74.9, Harold Keown 56.1, Christine Kerr 74.2, Charles Banks 62.8, Arthur Cornall 50, Hannah Erskine 57, Marguerite Hingeman 54, Alton Scott 87.8, Florence Moore 70, Beryl Scott 90, Albertha Gray 51.5, Hildur Lee 39, June Walker 51.8, Dorothy Yake 73.6, Andrew Lees 69, Tom Lowe 55, Irena Thygesen, Victor Thygesen 60.2, Frances White, Nettie Kornichenko.

Girls' average 63.6

Boys' average 63.1

J. F. Martin, principal

Grade 6—Bernard Kelly 81.4, Ernest Thygesen 75.3, Walter Krowski 72.9, James Stafford 70.8, Clare Wendling 70.3, Alex Kornichenko 69, Tom Lees 50.4, Bernard MacDonald 56, George Gibson 41.6, Howard Kennedy 37.8, Ruth Love 36.9.

Grade 7—Herbert Miller 83.8, Warren Dunford 80.1, Robert Neid 73.0, Donald MacKay 70.1, Harold Austen 68.3, Ethel Johnson 68, James Stewart 67.2, Gladys Gibson 63.7, Ruth Kennedy 60.4, Jean Wade 55.4, Hilja Wendling 55.2, Hilda Holtzway 53.8, Foreyth Pratt 49.6, Arthur Robinson 48, Peter Peterson 45.4.

Grade 8—Patricia Scott 77.6, Warren Miller 71.6, Melbourne Bradford 68.2, Jacqueline Kelly 64.4, Evelyn Johnson 63.9, Virginia Robson 55.3.

G. P. Freebury, teacher

Grade 3—Kenneth Munroe, Joan Miller, Pearl Morrell, Julia Smaile, Leona Gripp, Evelyn Thygesen, Gerald Peterson.

Grade 4—Beth Gibson, Joyce McLaren, Ross Acheson, Mary Gibson, Rita Wendling, Rose Erskine, Myrtle Duffy, Jean Bryant, Harold Peterson, Ian McKay, Dale Langmuir, June McMurray, Bobbie Morrell, Florence Mahaffey.

Grade 5—Donald Scott, Raymond Langmuir, Frank Krowski, Albert Banks, Le Roy Mahaffey, Anna Kelly, Edna Pratt, Fred Robinson, Doris Trewin, Zoe Thygesen, Peter Kornichenko.

A. M. Todd, teacher

Grade 1—Standing "A" Lucille Willison, Patty Duffy Josie Krowski, James Thygesen, Margaret Morrison, Margaret Jean Woods.

Standing "B" Anna Gibson, Quentin Thygesen, Samuel Kornichenko, Beatrice Lawrence.

Standing "C" Madeline Robinson, David Woods.

Grade 2 Junior Jack Duffy, Ursula Robinson, Johnnie Robinson, Everett Thygesen, Myrtle Tracey, Dorothy Johnson.

Grade 2 Senior Teresa Wendling, Beth Scott, Colleen Trewin, Mary Wendling Gordon Gibson, Elinore Peterson.

Office Supplies

Typewriter Ribbons
(any machine)

Carbon Sheets

Second Sheets etc.

The Oyen News

Look at the Label on your Paper . . .

Subscribers are asked to look at the address label on their paper. If your subscription is in arrears, the label will show date of expiration. Payment of arrears will be appreciated.

The Oyen News

Subscribe to your Home Paper

Monday May 1 Arbor Day

Monday, May 1, has been announced by the provincial government as Arbor Day, and it will be celebrated as an official holiday.

During the past few years Alberta has seen a remarkable growth in community musical festivals, and these were held in no less than eleven school inspectorates last year involving a large number of artists. These are in addition to the general provincial musical festival which has been a feature of musical activities in the province for over 25 years. The districts in which festivals were held last year included Hanna, Coronation, Wainwright, Vermilion, Lamont, Vegreville and Peace River.

Grade 3 Kathleen Kelly, Stanley Krowski, Margaret Bell Lees, Edward Kemp, Leo Wendling, Billy Neid, Larry Thygesen, Margaret Bradford, Leonard Smaile, Christine Lees.

M. R. Martin, teacher

OYEN THEATRE

SATURDAY—MONDAY

April 29 - May 1

Faster by far than anything he's ever done before!

DOUGLAS

FAIRBANKS

—in—

"Mr. Robinson Crusoe"

He bet his friends he could land on a South Sea Isle—alone—and in four weeks build himself all the comforts of civilization. Does he win? DOES he win! Not only the bet but a gorgeous savage girl who gives him the oom-bay when all he wanted was an iss-kay!

NEXT WEEK

Al. Jolson

"Hallelujah I'm a Bum"

NO TEA DO

... a lb.
**SAME FINEST QUALITY
BROWN LABEL NOW 25c 1/2 lb.**

Why Canada's Trade Declines.

Official figures of the trade of Canada for the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 1933, recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, are of interest these days to a far larger group of citizens than those who usually make a study of statistical information as a guide to the trend of national and international affairs. Since the stock market crash of October, 1929, and the steady fall in prices of all primary commodities the world over, with all the concomitant evils of depreciated money values and violently fluctuating exchange rates, the farmer, laborer, clerk, has taken an increasing interest in economics and eagerly reads all information on the subject available to him. The average man and woman has been undergoing a real education in the fundamentals which underlie national and international business relationships, and they have come to appreciate the fact that these things very intimately affect themselves and their families.

For this reason the figures referred to are of more passing or momentary statistical interest, because, in concrete form, they reveal just what it is that business of all kinds throughout Canada is so sadly depressed today, with unemployment general, and governmental relief services necessary for the maintenance of thousands of families.

The year preceding the crash of prices in October, 1929, was the biggest trade year Canada ever experienced. The official figures of imports and exports tell the story, just as the same statistics for the succeeding years down to the present time tell what has since taken place. For the information of readers of this column the figures for the past five years are here given, from the highest in the history of the Dominion in 1929 to the lowest since 1915, the year in which the Great War broke.

Fiscal Year	Imports	Exports
ended March 31		
1929	\$1,205,379,081	\$2,684,898,075
1930	1,248,273,852	1,144,938,070
1931	1,068,012,686	817,028,048
1932	878,017,744	1,186,265,317
1933	606,215,972	480,821,297

These comparative figures disclose the fact that Canada's trade is now only one-third what it was five years ago. It is because of that fact that all business is depressed, no new enterprises are under way, tens of thousands are unemployed, and the business is largely idle and the companies in financial difficulties, government revenues are shot to pieces, and public debts and taxation of the people steadily increasing.

The loss in the total volume of trade is, of course, not quite as large as these dollar values of trade indicate because the value of all commodities is less today than in 1929 and the decline is startling. Furthermore, this decline in our international trade, import and export, is reflected in domestic provinces and communities. The total falling off in trade is, therefore, enormous.

What occasioned this tremendous loss? Scores and hundreds of reasons are advanced, and most of them may be contributory or subsidiary causes. Many say the chief responsibility lies in the competitive capitalist system, and in the prevailing monetary and banking systems. But it was under these same systems that the trade of Canada and the world was carried on prior to and during 1929 and brought to the peak indicated by the figures given above. The monetary system worked while the trade of the country was moving and increasing, but when credit began to dry up because there was not the same demand for credit, and credit was killed off, because that security which lies back of all credit was fast disappearing, let trade be revived and prices will again rise, credit be called for and be forthcoming, because security resulting from increased and profitable trade would again be in evidence.

The question then is: What has so largely destroyed the trade of the world, Canada included? Despite the many, and often conflicting reasons advanced, the true answer is not far to seek.

The Great War destroyed millions of lives, married more millions who became pensioners, and destroyed more than a billion dollars of property, imposed billions of debt upon the nations upon which hundreds of millions of interest charges have to be paid annually. Not only these things, but the war was left an even more disastrous train of bitter feelings, suspicions, and many racial nationalities in the wake. The nations of Europe still fear each other perhaps more so than they did before the war, and that fear has been a factor in the war. The monetary system worked while the trade of the country was moving and increasing, but when credit began to dry up because there was not the same demand for credit, and credit was killed off, because that security which lies back of all credit was fast disappearing, let trade be revived and prices will again rise, credit be called for and be forthcoming, because security resulting from increased and profitable trade would again be in evidence.

So France turned to wheat, Germany abandoned less essential forms of production to grow wheat; Italy did the same thing, giving large State bounties. Russia embarked on its ambitious five-year plan, and smaller nations imitated the same course. To encourage these programmes these nations imposed high tariffs, prohibitory laws against agricultural products of other countries. Instead of importing wheat, which they could have done much more cheaply and in every way more economically than growing it themselves, they attempted to produce wheat largely for themselves, and had less of other things to export, and because other countries, Canada included, had lost their markets for the inevitable surplus products, they had no money wherewith to buy in those markets.

Every nation set its face against the dread anticipation of a year of fear of future war. All Europe is living in dread anticipation of a year of fear of future war. All Europe is living in dread anticipation of a year of fear of future war. All Europe is living in dread anticipation of a year of fear of future war.

Therefore, because every export by one country is an import by some other country, and every import by one country is an export by another, and with all determined to reduce imports to the vanishing point by inevitable automatic effect is to reduce exports to the same point. This is the trade of the world being destroyed.

That is the answer to the seeming riddle of the depression. It is not the existing economic system, including monetary systems, that is at fault. It is "Fear."—fear of war, fear that fear is removed and confidence re-established, there can be no restoration of national or international credit; trade will continue to languish and grow less and less; the world depression will continue.

It is "Fear,"—lack of confidence,—that is destroying all credit and all trade.

Will Shoulder Burden

Canadians Paying Heavy Taxes But Will Not Tolerate Extravagance

Jack Canuck for years has marvelled at the economy of John Bull in crises, and particularly his sang-froid in accepting heavy national taxes. The old gentleman has invariably shrugged his shoulders and smiled, tightened his belt and turned to the work in hand, tacking the most immediate problem with a non-chalance that was amusing to others.

Now Jack Canuck is getting a taste in a tax way of what to John Bull has become common. In other words Canadians have come to realize that those who are earning and spending must be prepared to pay more into the coffers of the country to improve its financial position.

The Rhodes budget is heavy. It hurts. But when one is hurt it is to take a deeper interest in the reason for that condition. Hence Canadians will in the future save governmental expenditures with a keener eye. They are willing to pay, willing to meet their just obligations, and will shoulder tax burdens like John Bull for the national good, but they will not tolerate extravagance or political wire pulling where public funds are directly or indirectly involved.—Kitchener Record.

Cattle Shipments Active

Fair Demand In Britain For Choice Canadian Cattle

There's a fair quantity today of what may be regarded as the "roast beef of Old England" being served on the British plates in their own country but which a short time before was prime young steer in Canada. The shipments of live cattle from the Dominion to Great Britain and market are particularly active this year. From January 1 to March 23, 1932, a total of 7,983 head were exported from Canada to British ports, an increase of 7,454 compared with the corresponding period in 1932. With the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence it is expected there will be heavy shipments from Montreal to all large orders already received from buyers in Britain.

Opinion Of Dignified Expert

Eckener Thinks Break Was Cause Of Alaska Disaster

Dr. Hugo Eckener, dignified expert, discarded the theory that a storm caused the Alaska tragedy, and said in his opinion, from reading the reports of the inquiry, the crash was caused by a break of the big ship in the alpine carrier route.

Dr. Eckener said he always had considered the room, in which fighting planes were stored, a weak point in the Albatross's framework. His comment came following New York reports tracing the Alkon disaster to broken ribs in the huge dirigible.

Unbreakable Milk Bottle

Has Been Developed In Pittsburgh From Was-Like Material

An unbreakable milk bottle has been developed in Pittsburgh. The bottle is first molded in one piece from a synthetic plastic material, and then standard flat plate, and then under glass containers. It is then impregnated through its entire wall thickness with a research chemical, "opal," a tasteless and odorless was-like material. The bottle will not soften under constant exposure to water or lactic acid. It is said, and will pass through present types of filling and capping machines.

Script Rediscovered

Dr. Ferruccio Zucchi, of Trieste, Italy, claims to have rediscovered the process used by early violin makers who were able to produce the softening and sweetening effect of string instruments. He says that a resin obtained from plants that grow only in Persia furnished the base of the secret varnish used by Italy's classic violin makers.

Script Is Circulating

Raymond, Alberta, officials declare the town's script issue apparently found favour outside the town as one warrant was returned for reduction bearing the stamps of five Calgary banks.

Christnuts, almonds, filberts, walnuts, pecans and other varieties of nuts have been successfully grown in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia.

PATENTS

A Life Of "Wanted Invention" and Full Information Sent Free On Request.
The RAMSAY CO. 675 BANK ST. CALGARY, ALTA.

W. N. U. 1932

billous?
Don't delay!
Relieve congested
foodways of
poisonous waste.
Take Eno now,
and every morning.

Delayed Taking Out Patent

Inventor Of Moving Picture Camera Lost Millions And Died Peniless

A recent report from the Surrogate office showed that Jean A. Le Roy, inventor of the motion picture projection machine, died penniless. The millions of dollars that were rightfully his but not legally his went to others because he neglected to patent his invention soon enough.

An ironical feature is that Le Roy's last few years were spent in poverty. He had a substantial fortune, owing to the bounty of friends. All he had at his death was reputation but that doesn't pay doctors or food bills. And that slender sustenance came to him only late in life.

For many years, the origin of the motion picture camera remained shrouded in mystery. There were many claimants. An impartial investigation finally allotted the honor of being the father of the motion picture industry to Le Roy. He lived until two and one-half years after he had perfected the first projection machine that Le Roy got the idea he ought to patent his invention. Then he found he had been six months too late.

Le Roy's experience is not novel in the history of invention. He lived in an age when the commercial idea was not so prevalent as now. He gave his first public exhibition of moving pictures in 1889. He was a man of few words, never patented his machine except, perhaps, better than ever before. How so many inventors lived to see others reap the enormous profits of their genius. Said Le Roy: "I didn't patent my invention because I didn't realize what I had. That is the real truth. It was unfortunate for me that my knowledge of patents and patents was not, exceedingly meagre. Like the average inventor, I centered my interest in the invention itself, to the absolute exclusion of everything else."—From "The New York."

Wheat Stocks Increase

International Institute Of Agriculture At Home Forecasts Increase

The International Institute of Agriculture predicts in its semi-annual survey that wheat stocks will experience a further and very appreciable increase during the present season. On August 1, 1932, exportable stocks were 565,000,000 bushels, says the institute in forecasting that they will have risen to 650,000,000 by August 1 of this year.

The burden of these stocks may be readily grasped from the fact that their total appreciably exceeds world import requirements for the whole season," the survey states.

"It can only be hoped that in a short time the general world economic situation will improve and international commerce recover to its normal course so that the very heavy burden of stocks that depresses so severely the world wheat market may be reduced to normal dimensions."

Mytifying Magic

New York Audiences Sees Strange Things At Benefit Show

An audience in a New York theatre applauded the other night as a woman "burned to death" before their eyes. They asked questions of a grisly skull and marched forward to have their pockets peeled. One man even smiled as his new derby hat was used as a mising tool for pancake batter.

The strange events took place during the annual benefit show of the Society of American Magicians. The audience listened to Joe Kelo's derby hat trick and grinned delightedly as the borrowed derby was burned with batter, which changed mysteriously into six hot pancakes, leaving the derby steaming but unharmed.

A wood-burning automobile bus in operation in Germany is claimed by the inventor to effect an 85 per cent. saving in fuel cost.

Large Landward Movement

Many Families Have Been Placed On The Land Through Colonization Work

Between October 1, 1930, and January 31, 1933, the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization, the Canadian National Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, working together, have been instrumental in placing upon farms in Canada a total of 10,345 families. These were families already resident in Canada. On the basis of five to the family this means 53,645 persons. This family settlement was confined to those who had sufficient capital to establish themselves on the land.

In the same period 23,253 single men were placed in farm employment. Adding these to the families, the impressive total of 76,818 persons actually placed on the land is reached.

Simultaneously with this movement land settlement activities were being carried on by the Provincial Governments. In one year—1931—the Government of the Province of Quebec placed 5,694 families in farm settlement, and in the three years 1930, 1931, and 1932, the Government of Alberta granted 19,233 homesteads to residents of that province. Similar activities were carried on by other provinces. In addition, there was a large landward movement entirely on the initiative of the individual settlers themselves.

U.S. Taxes Heavy Too

Comparative Figures Given By San Francisco Paper Are Startling

Tax money for 1932 could equal, at the 12-1/2 per cent rate of taxation, agencies, no fewer than 17,048,111 men for a whole year.

The combined annual cost of our Army, Navy and Air Force exceeds less than three weeks' tax impositions for 1932.

The tax burden averages \$500 for each family in the land, and is added to all the paper currency in circulation throughout the country credited to all the gold, we would still owe the tax collectors as much more again—and more.

This year's taxes could pay off every farm mortgage in the land, with enough left over to demolish most a thousand dollars to each of six million farmers.

The total salaries and wages being paid this year by two hundred thousand manufacturing establishments to some eight million executives and employees will not match the Nation's tax claims.

Thirty-six Panama Canal could be built with one year's tax receipts.—The Argonaut, San Francisco.

Holding "Enjoyment Week"

Lord Mayor Of London Sponsors Seven Day Festival

Under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, London is holding an "Enjoyment Week" starting May 27 and concluding like the proposed execution in Gilbert's "Mikado," with "general rejoicings and a grand display of fireworks" on June 3, the King's birthday.

"A week of festival," says the Lord Mayor, "will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the people to take the brighter view of the situation. The situation is by no means as bad as is supposed in some quarters, either," add his lordship.

Hardly secondary to this aspiration though is the desire to further popularize London as a tourist centre. It is hoped the program will include a pagant procession and a gala demonstration.

Record Of Flying Logs

Arrests made by the Flying Squad of Scotland Yard last year numbered 600; in 1931 the cases of the private pilots and 130 of them carried firearms. The strength of the Flying Squad was less than forty.

Indo-China sent more than 1,300,000 tons of rice to other countries last year; in 1931 it exported less than 1,000,000 tons.

One thing about sunsets is that small towns have just as big ones as the big cities, and a dangled lot easier to see.



Ogden's Cut Plug will stand up under any cross-examination! It's ready to give you the "inside facts," the honest truth, about its finer flavour, richer fragrance and cooler smoking quality. No alibi for Ogden's! It's ready to give you the proof and its story never varies.

That's why men like Ogden's Cut Plug. You see Ogden's is just made for pipes, made to pack right, to light right, to smoke right. And your pipe will prove it!

OGDEN'S CUT PLUG
If you "roll your own," use Ogden's fine cut cigarette tobacco.

And Chandler cigarette papers

Police Discarding Horses

Automobiles and Other Conveyances Replacing Horse Of Scarcity

The famous Royal Canadian Mounted Police have become mechanized and modernized to a large extent within the past few years. The horse, so closely associated with the scarlet coated force, is being replaced by machine.

With the added duties of customs preventive work and the fact that six provinces have scrapped their provincial police departments in favour of protection by the R.C.M.P., this force now has 2,500 officers and men. Their equipment is made up of 259 automobiles, 27 motorcycles, 13 trucks, 101 boats, each seagoing and for use in inland waters, 445 sled dogs, and only 256 horses. The dogs are still much in demand for work in the far northern sections of Canada although aeroplanes are rapidly coming into use to make in a few hours journeys that take dogs days and weeks.

Reindeer Lake

The boundary between Manitoba and Saskatchewan passes through Reindeer Lake, the largest part being in the latter province. This lake is about 140 miles long with a maximum width of about 35 miles. Its greatest depth is approximately 100 feet and the water is very clear. It is dotted with many islands, practically all of which are covered with green timber. The shores are mostly rocky and abrupt, but some sandy beaches occur. The southern end of the lake is shown on the Reindeer Lake Sheet, may recently issued by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior.

Palpitation of the Heart Nerves Bad - Could Not Sleep

Mrs. Fred Hingham, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, writes:—"I was bothered with palpitation of the heart, and my nerves were so bad I could not sleep. I was getting desperate and confided my trouble to a friend who recommended me to use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I purchased a box and got the relief I would have recommended to me to use as I was troubled a year."

Write us at all drug and general stores; pay up only by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Canada Has Become One Of The Most Popular Playgrounds On The North American Continent

In recent years Canada has become one of the most popular playgrounds of the North American continent and millions of tourists visit this country annually, in search of recreation.

Canada possesses an extensive system of modern highways, with good secondary roads linking together the main routes of travel. Excellent train services are in operation be-



tween the principal cities, while steamship lines connect lake and ocean ports. Every class of travel accommodation is available, from tourist camp to luxurious hotel. Our larger Canadian cities possess some of the finest hotels of the world and the majority of smaller cities and towns have modern establishments which cater to the travelling public.

Within reasonable touring distance of the main centres of population, recreational attractions of outstanding merit are to be found. Lakes and rivers are well stocked with fish, hunting areas of vast extent and camping grounds in their natural state, are only a few of the many features which make the country a popular vacation land during all seasons of the year. An atmosphere of old France permeates Quebec and the Maritimes, while Ontario and the

prairies, provide an exceptional range of sport for the angler. The game fish include salmon, brook trout, lake trout, bass, muskellunge, pike, pickerel, grayling, steelhead and tuna. Intelligent protection and constant restocking help to keep up the supply of fish in the popular districts while in the more remote areas there are still plenty of virgin waters. The cost of fishing licenses is moderate and the open seasons are long.

Canada is well supplied with golf courses and now ones are being built in every province. No city is without at least one golf club and most of the large towns and popular summer resorts have courses. Tennis is also popular in all parts of the country.

A number of specially prepared booklets on Canada's recreational attractions and automobile road maps indicating the main connecting highways



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ways between one province and another may be obtained free of charge by adults from the National Development Bureau of the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa. The Bureau also has on file information concerning practically all places of recreation in Canada, which will be gladly provided, upon request. In order that the most complete information may be supplied it is desirable that applicants be as specific as possible as to the area in which interest.

Canadian Gold Output

Returns For January Show Slight Reduction Over Last Year

Canadian gold production in January last totalled 233,456 ounces, as compared with 266,718 ounces in the preceding month, and 233,826 ounces for the corresponding month in 1932.

Ontario led the provinces for the month with 171,879 ounces. Quebec was next with 33,941, British Columbia produced 17,464 ounces, Manitoba 10,191, and Nova Scotia 211 ounces.

Oats For Poultry

Good Quality Oats Are An Excellent Food For The Flock

Many poultry keepers do not give oats its proper place in the ration to their fowls. This, probably, is due to the fact that much of the oats placed on the market are not well filled and when offered to the poultry are not eagerly eaten. Oats have a fibrous hull and it is probably this husk, as demonstrated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and as soon as the flock becomes accustomed to oats they will eat this feed greedily.

Boy Scouts Two Hundred and Fifty-One Medals Are Awarded For Life Saving Work

Since the inauguration in 1921, of awards to Boy Scouts in Canada, 251 medals have been given for life saving or notable work, a serious emergency, or 49 certificates of merit and 25 letters of commendation for valuable service in lesser emergencies. The medals include 14 bronze crosses for life saving at grave personal risk, 108 silver crosses for life saving at serious personal risk, and 129 gilt crosses for life saving without serious risk, or other notable work in an emergency.



Brings New Flying Era

German Outpost Craft Launches Airplane At 90 M.P.H. An Hour

Confident prediction that the day is not far distant when gigantic catapults on the American and European coasts of the Atlantic will hurl the passenger flying boats to lightning starts across the ocean, was made by Martin Wronsky, general manager of the German Luft-Hansa, in an address dedicating the world's first floating island of Atlantic, the 5,000-ton steamship "Westfalen," which is to be stationed in the middle of the South Atlantic as a seaplane base.

The "Westfalen" carries the most powerful catapult yet built. But it may be only the beginning of what is to come. Wronsky pointed it as another bit of German engineering skill with which the German nation hopes to regain "a place in the sun" and which at the same time will revolutionize long-distance airplane travel.

The catapult on the "Westfalen" is merely an infinitely more powerful robot than those in use on seaplane mother ships in the navies of the world powers and on the North German Lloyd fastliners, "Europa" and "Bremen." But the increase in power of the catapult thrusts up numerous obstacles which the constructors, the Heinkel aeroplanists, overcome after months of experimentation.

The "Westfalen's" catapult can shoot an aeroplane weighing eight and one-half tons into the air at a speed of 90 miles an hour. This speed is developed in one and one-half seconds.

Steam Powered Plane

Public Demonstration Is Given At Oakland, California

A public demonstration of a steam-powered aeroplane was given at Oakland, California, by its creators, William J. Beiler, chairman of the board of the New Jersey Central railroad. Piloted by William J. Beiler, the plane flew for about five minutes and then performed various tricks in landing and taking off. One of the features shown was the ability to come to a quick stop after landing by reversing the motor and running the propeller backward. Landing at 30 miles an hour, it was able to stop within 100 feet.

The Beilers said they would not further develop the engine for airplanes use at present but would turn their efforts toward production of railway equipment in the plant owned by their father in Davenport, Iowa.

Another feature of the plane was its silence. Flying 100 feet above a group of spectators, William Beiler leaped out of the cockpit and shouted "hello." He was heard plainly on the ground.

He said the plane would travel 100 miles on about 40 cents worth of fuel oil and was capable of a cruising speed of 100 miles an hour.

A class of boys was asked to write a short story. The shortest story and the best, came from the pen of a small boy, who wrote: "One bulld, two terrors; one bull; one bulld; one bull."

Require Special Care

Precautions Necessary To Keep Bees From Drifting In Spring

Bee keepers must know the location of their hives when they are forced to be confined to their hives for long periods, location, in fact, and old landmarks must be learned anew when the next flight is taken. Bees have been wintered in cellars or dug out, as a rule, badly disoriented when taking their first flight in the spring, unless special precautions are taken to prevent an immediate flight when removing them from their winter quarters.

If weather conditions are such that the bees may fly freely when they are returned to their summer stands, they will rush pell-mell from their hives without "drifting" themselves, with the result that many may drift to other hives when the flight is over. Drifting usually causes the strong colonies to become stronger and the weak colonies weaker.

To prevent drifting, indoor wintered colonies should be moved from the winter quarters when the weather is suitable for an immediate flight, or late in the evening after all flight for the day is over. This will reduce excitement and enable the bees to become acquainted with their new location gradually.

Placing colonies too closely together encourages drifting, especially if the hives are all uniform in appearance, the entrances all facing in one direction, and there are no guiding marks for the bees to follow. The colonies should be at least six feet apart and even then some drifting may occur. Bees that have wintered outside have already learned their location, but if several colonies are standing together in one case, considerable confusion and drifting may be caused when removing the cases in the spring, especially if the hive entrances are close together. The cases are best removed and the colonies spread apart when the bees are confined to their hives because of bad weather.

Making a Rose Bed

Preparation of the Soil To Ensure the Best Results

In order to make a good bed for roses where the soil is not naturally deep and where there is poor drainage, first remove the good soil from the surface, then remove the lower soil to about two feet in depth of the soil removed. Lay down a three-inch tile on the drainage with sufficient fall to carry the surplus water away. Having, of course, some outlet for it. If the tile draining is not practicable, some gravel or small stones below the two feet of soil will help the drainage. Put good surface soil, preferably with some clay in it, on the bottom, spread a heavy coat of rotted manure in it, and dig it in. Then put back the surface soil which had been removed from the bed, or better still if it is poor, and again dig manure into it. This, says Dr. Macoun, the Dominion Horticulturist, should make a good bed for roses.

From Tropics To Arctic

Barley the Most Widely Distributed and Hardiest Cereal

Barley is the hardiest of cereal plants. The cultivation of this crop is distributed from the desert's fringe to the edge of the Arctic. It matures more quickly than wheat, rye or oats. It is the only cereal that grows during the short sub-arctic summer or the short rainy season of semi-tropical lands. It ripens 150 miles beyond the Arctic circle. It is an important crop in areas such as north-eastern Africa, where wheat cannot survive, says Prof. H. C. Grant, of Manitoba, in the Empire Marketing Board's survey of barley. Even at an elevation of 10,000 feet, with a summer temperature of 52 degrees, where frosts are frequent, barley is grown.

From Various Walls

At one training college for candidates for the Church, the students recently included a rear-admiral, retired, two policemen, two Army officers, two farmers, and a dozen members of the forty-nine candidates, only twelve had come direct from a University.

Barber Is Being Tried In Large Cities

Final links in the China-European air line are being inaugurated.

Wheat Production In The Western Provinces Is Said To Be Rapidly Approaching Peak

Canadian Labrador Has Thirty Small Villages

Medical Missionary Gives Interesting Talk On Community Life

Life in the Canadian Labrador with Harrington hospital as the centre of a community was described at London, Ontario, recently by Dr. Donald Hodd, now on furlough, and for seven years in the Canadian hospital staff. He said that there are 30 small villages; education, although controlled by the provincial department of education is still backward and there are few qualified teachers, most of the teaching being done by the young people of the district who have had only elementary schooling.

"The hospitality of the people is wonderful," Dr. Hodd said. "They may only have bread and a baked apple, but it is shared joyfully with their guests." Difficulties of an insufficient supply of fresh water were mentioned. There are no wells, and the granite formation of the rocks, the oldest known, defies all efforts. At Harrington they are dependent on rain water for their water supply. As far as taxes are concerned, all overtaxed, past all other possible use, are welcomed. These are made into "chows" for the dogs who suffer from bleeding feet caused by continual tramping on the ice.



By Ruth Rogers



A CLOTH-LIKE DRESS INDIVIDUALIZED BY ITS WRAPPED CLOSING SO WELL-LIKED BY MATRONS

A soft and simple is undated black and white check made this practical smart dress.

The model that finish the bodice closing terminating in a bow at the shoulders is quite rough.

It's the most simple model to fashion—and economical too.

Style No. 302 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1 yard of 52-inch contrasting.

It makes an equally smart carried out in navy blue crinkly crepe silk with the trim of white.

Printed crepe silks are delightful medium.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (col. in preferred). Wrap coil carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

Town

The future of the Canadian export trade in wheat is discussed by Dr. D. A. MacGibbon, professor of political economy, University of Alberta, in a paper published with numerous graphs, in the University of Toronto studies in history and economics. His conclusion is that Western Canada is destined long to remain an important cultivator and exporter of wheat, but that we are approaching more closely that people speak the peak of production and export of wheat.

In 1928 Western Canada harvested approximately 845 million bushels of wheat, and sold to the world wheat and wheat flour valued at \$28,500,000. In 1929, when Canadian wheat was practically withheld from the world's markets, exports shrunk one-half. In 1930 carryovers or surpluses of wheat, the great fall in prices of wheat, and the financial difficulties of the wheat pool appeared as serious problems, and in 1931 there occurred the disastrous drought in the southern half of Saskatchewan and in adjoining parts of Alberta and Manitoba.

Dr. MacGibbon calculates that Saskatchewan may reach a maximum yield of about 40 million bushels of wheat, or an increase of about 85 million bushels. By a similar calculation, Alberta may reach 211 million bushels, an increase of 40 million bushels, Manitoba reaching a stabilized position. Hence, he arrives at a possible maximum wheat crop of about 670 million to 700 million bushels in 1932. The capacity with which the wheat pool appeared as serious problems, and in 1931 there occurred the disastrous drought in the southern half of Saskatchewan and in adjoining parts of Alberta and Manitoba.

Between 1921 and 1928 Canada exported on the average 265 million bushels of wheat. The capacity with which the wheat pool appeared as serious problems, and in 1931 there occurred the disastrous drought in the southern half of Saskatchewan and in adjoining parts of Alberta and Manitoba.

It may be that the authorities quoted have not made full allowance for the as yet unoccupied wheat lands of the Peace River country, and the North West Territories. Even in the settled portions of the Prairie Provinces millions of acres are as yet untitled. There is also the fact that in types of hardy, rapidly maturing wheats are constantly pushing the wheat frontier north.

On the other hand the progress of mixed farming will operate to curtail the acreages sown to wheat—even though the present proposal to limit wheat planting internationally comes to nothing.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Cease Salvage Operations

British Expert Has Lost Money At Scapa Flow

Scapa Flow, desolate bay in the Orkney Islands and scene of the mightiest salvage operation ever undertaken, is soon to return to its normal aspect after ten years of bustling activity.

F. E. Cox, Britain's salvage expert, who has succeeded in raising 32 of the 42 British ships sunk in Scapa Flow, which were scuttled shortly after the Armistice, has decided to cease the remaining ten operations still at the bottom of the bay.

Until the beginning of the depression it seemed that he would make a fortune out of the deal, but when the slump in prices for scrap iron and copper he finds he has lost \$100,000 on his \$2,500,000 deal with the authorities.

Defends His Pens

Benjamin E. Halsey, who has been a long-time critic of the post-offices, has recently declared that post-offices pens are not what they used to be. Halsey, who has been a long-time critic of the post-offices, has recently declared that post-offices pens are not what they used to be. Halsey, who has been a long-time critic of the post-offices, has recently declared that post-offices pens are not what they used to be.

A tourist highway will be built across the Bavarian Alps.

BRITAIN FEARS A WORLD-WIDE TRADE WAR

London, Eng.—Great Britain was greatly perturbed by the abandonment of the gold standard by United States and in some quarters it was viewed as threatening a bitter world-wide trade war.

Many exports considered the action as a move to force Great Britain to return to a gold monetary basis. A section of the press denounced the American government.

Newspapers linked the action with the impending visit of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald to Washington, treating it editorially as a bargaining counter with which to greet him, and even to that end.

Government quarters were beset with uncertainty as to just what President Roosevelt's move meant and economists were equally bewildered.

Two things did emerge clearly from Downing Street: The present official position is that Mr. Roosevelt's action was a surprise. As a suggestion, for the purpose of lull-guaging Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald on the eve of the White House conversations, and secondly there is no disposition on the part of England to try to debate the value of the pound in order to maintain the present parity in value of the two currencies.

British officialdom has taken a page from Mr. Roosevelt's book and at this juncture posted "to let the pound take care of itself."

It was understood that the government's exchange equalization fund may be turned entirely to the purpose of holding the pound steady in relation to the franc whereas heretofore the fund was mainly employed to keep the pound from rising on the dollar exchange.

England's main concern is that trade advantages which she enjoyed because of her devalued currency after her departure from the gold standard may no longer exist.

Sir Josiah Stamp, the famous economist, said: "It all depends upon whether America is trying to do her intention being unclear here for the present."

The term "going off the gold standard" is a matter for definition. It means one thing to one person and something different to another. Until it is known what is behind the American step we cannot weigh its import.

The Express contended Great Britain must not abandon its present position and that "under no condition must the pound return to the gold standard and be pegged at a level with the dollar."

It said: "That way lies the surrender of our independence to domination of Wall Street."

The Telegraph foresees the possibility that President Roosevelt will ask Mr. MacDonald to effect a return of the British pound to a gold basis.

"The premier cannot grant that demand unless he receives assurance the conditions under which the gold standard could work smoothly would be provided by international co-operation."

Condemns Secrecy Veil

Ottawa, Ont.—The veil of secrecy which has hung over the salaries and many of the other expenditures of the Canadian National Railways was condemned by Hon. Mackenzie King, Premier R. B. Bennett declared he was in agreement with the Liberal leader in this particular.

Brewery Swamped With Orders

St. Catharines, Ont.—A local brewery has announced it is literally swamped with orders for beer from all over the eastern United States and from as far away as Atlanta, Ga. The first shipment was sent to Utica, N.Y. There is a demand for 20,000 barrels a day," said E. T. Sandwell of the brewery.

Lord Milton Weds

Dublin, Irish Free State—Lord Milton, only son of Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, and Miss Olive Plunkett, daughter of Most Rev. Bishop Benjamin Plunkett, former Bishop of Tuam and later of Meath, were married here recently. More than 100 tenant farmers from the Fitzwilliam estate in England attended.

No Political Jobs

Premier Bennett Says Appointment of Rail Trustees To Be On-Menu

Ottawa, Ont.—"I do say that the appointments of these trustees will be political," Prime Minister R. B. Bennett promised the House of Commons committee considering the railway legislation.

Mr. Bennett then proceeded to define political appointments as those involving the selection of a man because of his services to a party and who possessed no other qualifications for the position to be held.

Mr. Bennett stressed difficulty of securing suitable men for such important posts, for this country did not have the great reservoir of public men which existed in the United Kingdom.

No one knew better than the opposition leader what these difficulties were.

The number of men who are willing to serve their country at present is amazing, commented Mr. Bennett. To make the necessary selection was a most difficult task, particularly when confronted with the innumerable applicants "whose only qualifications" were in their ability to provide pleasure.

Defeat Sweepstakes Bill

Fosters Gambling Is Stand Taken By House Of Commons

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada must continue to buy their sweepstakes tickets, if at all, in dark alley fashion, the House of Commons defeating a bill to regulate the conduct of the lottery for the benefit of hospitals. The six months' toll—a time-honored parliamentary way of killing a measure—was given the bill, 70 to 35, the vote cutting across party lines.

While at least one member drew a sweepstakes ticket from his pocket, the Conservatives, five Liberals, and one Laborite supported the bill.

Premier R. B. Bennett, leader of the Conservatives, R. Hon. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberals, and Gordon Gardiner, leader of the Third-party group, united in opposing the measure.

The bill passed the senate after a rough passage but found few supporters in the elected chamber. The common ground for opposition was that it fostered gambling and would not assist hospitals.

Some Gold In Sand Pit

Small Quantities Found In Yorkton By Local Prospector

Yorkton, Sask.—Small quantities of gold are to be found in Yorkton's sand pit, it was discovered by Fred Carson, a local prospector, who has had experience panning and prospecting for gold in northern Saskatchewan, Alberta and in the Athabasca country. Mr. Carson explained to a newspaper representative that when he made the discovery in Yorkton's sand pit he found the opinion that the mineral was "fool's gold," more commonly known as mica, but he made a mercury test and convinced himself that the mineral was real gold.

He expressed the opinion that the gold flakes found in Yorkton's sand pit had been deposited there during the glacier period and stated that only between five and ten cents' worth of gold could be obtained from every cubic yard of sand in the pit.

Another Mount Everest Flight

Two Aeroplanes On Second Flight Negotiate High Mountain

Punjab, India—Two aeroplanes of the Houston expedition flew over Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, for the second time within a few days.

The flights, which required exactly three hours, were made in good weather. The time of the flights corresponded with the first conquering of the peak on April 3, when planes flown by the Marquess of Clydesdale and Lieutenant F. P. McIntyre, crossed the lofty mountain.

Those who participated in the flight were the Marquess, Lieut.-Colonel L. V. S. Blacker, who participated in the first flight, Air Commodore F. P. M. Fellowes and a moving picture operator named Fisher.

At lower altitudes visibility was a bit hazy, but at the higher levels it was excellent.

May Continue Camps

Ottawa, Ont.—The government has under consideration the desirability of continuing relief camps for single men after April 30. Hon. Wesley A. Gordon, Minister of Labor, told John Vallance (Lib., South Battleford), in the House of Commons, No decision has yet been reached, he said.

Currency Stabilization

U.S. Going Off Gold Standard May Help Canada

Toronto, Ont.—Officials of Canadian Bank head offices in Toronto declined to comment on the statement by W. H. Woodin, secretary of the United States treasury, that prohibition of gold exports had sent United States off the gold standard.

One high official said, "In all probability currency of the United States and Canada would now find a more equal level and there possibly would follow a rise in commodity prices in which the Dominion would share."

"At any rate," he added, "United States going off the gold standard would have no adverse effect in Canada."

UNITED STATES GOES OFF THE GOLD STANDARD

Washington.—The United States swung away from the gold standard as President Roosevelt prepared to use the government's power to effect a controlled inflation.

Withdrawal of gold support for the American dollar in foreign exchanges by the president was interpreted by his secretary of the treasury, William H. Woodin, as meaning temporary suspension of the traditional gold standard basis of currency.

In his first move, the president boldly put himself into a position to negotiate for a revised world gold standard by withdrawing support of the American dollar in foreign exchanges to combat the depreciated currencies of the foreign nations now off the standard.

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Meanwhile, the Roosevelt administration attacked the problem from its purely domestic angle. Governors of the 12 Federal Reserve banks reported promising outlooks to Secretary Woodin, and then studied means to secure available idle currency into circulation.

The governors also tackled the task of freeing the four to five billion dollars increase in currency. Quick action appears in prospect. Just how the gold embargo reacts to raise American commodity prices is somewhat increase in currency of 10 per cent. is regarded as inevitable.

The president apparently has won a respite from the leaders in congress who have been hammering hard for outright currency inflation.

Mr. Roosevelt considers the heart of the problem the raising of the price level. But he wants it raised in such a manner that it will be under control at all times and not permitted to go too high.

BRITAIN'S MOSCOW AMBASSADOR ARRIVES HOME

His Excellency Sir Edmund Verelst, British Ambassador in Moscow, walking over to 10 Downing Street for a consultation with the Prime Minister and the British Cabinet regarding the arrest and trial of British subjects in Moscow. With Sir Edmund is Sir Nestor Vassiloff, secretary of state for Foreign Affairs.



Here is Sir Edmund Verelst (left), British Ambassador in Moscow, walking over to 10 Downing Street for a consultation with the Prime Minister and the British Cabinet regarding the arrest and trial of British subjects in Moscow. With Sir Edmund is Sir Nestor Vassiloff (right), secretary of state for Foreign Affairs.

NEW SPEED KING



Hurling his speed aeroplane over Lake Garda, Italy, at 424.4 miles per hour, Flight Officer Francesco Agello, who was a member of Italy's 1928 Schneider Cup team, broke the world's record which was set up two years ago by Lieutenant George Sturtevant of Great Britain. The Britisher's speed was 408.97 miles an hour.

Can Be Made Public

No Taboo On Correspondence Over Finances Of Provinces

Ottawa, Ont.—No reason exists why correspondence between the federal government and the western provincial governments with regard to the financial conditions of these provinces should not be made public, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett told R. Hon. Mackenzie King, opposition leader, in the House of Commons. The correspondence tabled a few days ago in the Manitoba House covered that province and also the other provinces so far as the federal end of the matter was concerned. On the provinces had not yet replied, the Prime Minister added. However, in spite of that, he saw no reason why the correspondence should not be tabled.

Present Problem

Unemployed In Saskatchewan Flood To Cities

Regina, Sask.—Single unemployed are coming in from farms, where they have been assisted all winter by the Saskatchewan Government, and are presenting a problem to officials. The population of the camp at Regina, Saskatchewan and Moose Jaw have jumped by about 400 in the past month.

The men were paid \$5 a month by the relief committee and placed on farms. The farmers are now letting them go, stating they are not in a position to pay them wages during the summer.

Few farmers are taking men in Saskatchewan at the present time.

Agree On Pensions Act

Ottawa, Ont.—An "amicable agreement" between the government and representatives of the associated veterans emerged from a Pension Act conference which Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and Minister of Finance E. N. Rhodes held with spokesmen of the ex-service men, according to a statement issued by the veterans following the meeting.

Endorses Roosevelt Action

J. P. Morgan Pleased With Embargo On Gold Exports

New York.—J. P. Morgan, in one of his rare public statements, endorsed President Franklin Roosevelt's action in suspending gold exports.

"I welcome the reported action of the president," he said in a written statement, "and the secretary of the treasury in placing an embargo on gold exports."

"It had become evident that the effort to maintain the exchange value of the dollar at a premium against depreciated foreign currencies was having a deflationary effect upon already severely deflated Auctrian prices and wages and employment."

"It seems to me clear that the way out of the depression is to combat and overcome the deflationary forces. Therefore, I regard the action now taken as being the best possible course under existing circumstances."

It was the first public statement issued by the traditionally reticent head of the house of Morgan since his statement in London in Sept. 1931, when he described the British suspension of gold payments at that time as constructive, under the circumstances.

Will Attempt Atlantic Flight

Plane Used In Gold Fields Of The North To Be Used

Toronto.—The well-known "Sour-dough," veteran monoplane of the Northwest Territories and the sub-Arctic gold fields, which has been flown by many northern pilots, may have a new and even more thrilling experience within two months. The "Sour-dough," with J. D. M. Gray, a British-Canadian, at the controls, will attempt a flight from London, England, to Toronto in the end of June. J. E. Hamill, well known mining man, has donated the monoplane to the flight.

Bank Interest Reduced

Cut Applies To All Financial Agencies

Montreal, Que.—The Bank of Canada has announced that the reduction of interest rates on savings deposits in Canada will become effective on May 1, next, according to reliable information here today. A formal announcement to this effect will come shortly from the Canadian Bankers' Association, which will apply to all financial agencies accepting deposits in the country.

Montreal interest rates, accordingly, will be reduced to 2½ per cent, and trust companies, which have hitherto been paying four per cent, on deposits. This matter has been under consideration for some months, and has been given the unanimous support of the banks, the government, the provinces and such other institutions as receive deposits.

The move is in accordance with the general trend of lower interest rates, and should tend to lower the cost of new financing in Canada.

B.C. Exhibit

Fine Display For International Grain Show At Regina

Victoria, B.C.—Hon. W. C. Buckle, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, is in Victoria conferring with the British Columbia government in connection with this province's natural resources exhibit at the international grain show, to be held at Regina in July. British Columbia will have space 100 feet long and 15 feet deep, the central feature being British Columbia finished woods, the wings on either side being devoted to agricultural, mines and fisheries exhibits with game heads as decorative displays.

Shaw Reaches England

Southampton, Eng.—George Bernard Shaw, arriving home from a cruise of the world, declared, after visiting 29 countries, he thought perhaps the best place in which to live would be heaven. He denied reports he had made Ann Harding cry when he was in Hollywood.

Plane Crash Kills Four

St. Louis.—Four persons, one a wealthy Arkansas planter, were killed when the aeroplane in which they were flying from Augusta, Ark., to St. Louis crashed and burned in a wheat field near Valsburg, Ark., about 25 miles south of here.

Leads In Lumber Shipments

Victoria, B.C.—For the last three months British Columbia has led Pacific lumber shipments to the other provinces of the Dominion. The trade, Hon. N. S. Loughheed, Minister of Lands, said in commenting on the resumption of logging in Vancouver Island, was the largest of the week of mills that had long been closed.

OBLIGATIONS TO U. S. ARE HELPED BY NEW TURN

Ottawa, Ont.—Some conception of the effect upon Canada of a return to par of Canadian money in the United States market may be secured from a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report which shows Canada's total obligations, payable in United States funds during the calendar year 1933, to be \$266,125,000. This covers interest on bonds and principal of maturing bonds repayable in United States money.

These figures include obligations of Dominion, provincial and municipal governments, and corporations.

With the premium at last Monday's figure, the additional amount which Canada would have to add to these payments would be about \$30,000. Every advance of the Canadian dollar toward par, therefore, if maintained, would mean a saving of millions. Assuming the shipping rate up to the end of March of this year have been met, these Canadian debtors would still have to pay out, in United States funds, if demand for \$225,000,000 over the remaining nine months of the year.

Premium rate of 35½ per cent. on American funds, as compared with around 20 a few years ago, would mean a saving of approximately \$15,000,000.

In addition, commentators foresee increased values in wheat and other commodities as reacting favorably and a tendency toward stabilization of foreign trade in the exchange situation. What disadvantages there are, it was believed, would be offset by advantages, so far as Canada is concerned.

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If Mars Were Nearer To Earth

Many Details About Planet Would Be Made Clear

Mars has a diameter of 4,215 miles, as compared with 2,160 for the moon, so that if he were as near to us as the moon, we should have a many-tinted sphere about twice the width of our moon. We should see this sphere of Mars with the broad expanse of orange that which gives it its reddish hue. There would also be greenish and blue-grey areas with outlines of a curious geographical appearance, and bays, estuaries, islands, isthmuses, suggesting a world similar to our own.

This similarity would be accentuated by a large bright area encircling the North Pole of Mars, which will shrivel from about 3,000 to 200 miles in diameter. This polar area, which is now turned toward us, is the most brilliant part of its lovely orb, and is apparently the planet's snow and ice-covered area. It would be seen gradually to diminish in size in the course of the Martian spring and summer; and at times large portions might be seen to break away and float southward. Snow on high plateaus and in the valleys and to lakes longer to melt. All this has already been observed in powerful telescopes at various times. Meanwhile some of the low lying areas and seas would appear to have grown more extensive, apparently by the inundations produced by the melting snows. These obvious inundations have been seen to extend toward the equator, with the result that the greenish areas increase in size with the coming of the Martian summer.

All these details would be obvious were Mars as near as the Moon (but 233,000 miles away instead of 60 million). Probably some of the more features of the greyish orb would be seen, stretching in a remarkable manner from various bays, estuaries and certain well-defined points on the coasts across the extensive reddish areas.

These would appear to be desert regions, and the greyish streaks cross them apparently in straight lines, as a rule, though there are certain well-known curved streaks. They would be seen to grow in length with the advance of the Martian seasons, link up with one another, and unite in greyish spots and patches, which are called. Some would vanish, others reappear after long intervals.

There are the so-called canals, but among 400 have been counted. In widths varying from 20 to 150 miles and extending in some cases for a thousand miles, these so-called canals are regarded by astronomers who have studied them, and know much about Mars, as the lines of water of vegetation irrigated by the waters collected in narrow channels which occasionally appear in pairs, scattered here and there in rows of dots, suggesting patches of vegetation following lines of irrigation. The greenish areas have been seen in places to turn brown as the Martian autumn advances.

Occasionally we should see a white, foggy gather and bring the rays of this beautiful spectacle. These are the mists and clouds which are generally scarce on Mars, for it is obviously a world in which water is not plentiful.

An added interest for us would be to see this fascinating world, as it hung above us, gradually turn round on its axis in the course of 24 hours 37 minutes, and bring the world of mysteries into view.

Now You Tell One

Amateur Poultryman of Montreal Has Some Quirky Hens

Hearken to Jack Charon of Montreal, amateur poultryman extraordinary, who has a one-legged hen which laid a double egg, which in turn produced one chicken and one chick and one three-legged bird.

"The double egg was not the common two yolk kind," Mr. Charon pointed out. "It was the rare two shell type, one brown and one white—joined together from the outside."

Mr. Charon, a modest man without pretensions to greatness for his chicken's feat, has, in addition, a chicken which eats with equal gusto cigarette butts, broken glass or walnuts, and which can stand on one leg and whistle.

"This bird's diet includes candy sent" Mr. Charon explained. "But all of Mr. Charon's birds take to be with gusto," he said.

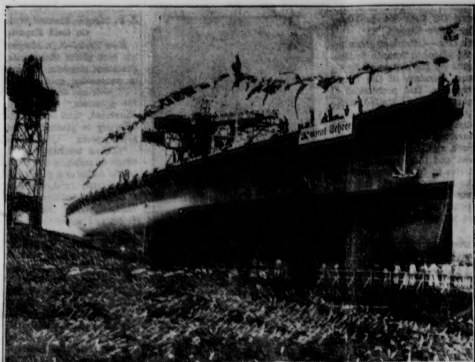
"Unke, you're not married are you?"

"No darling."

"Then who tells you what you ought not to do?"

W. N. U. 1961

THE LAUNCHING OF THE SECOND POCKET BATTLESHIP



Our picture shows the launching of the second German pocket battleship, "Admiral Scheer," before a vast crowd of spectators at Wilhelmstrasse. Note the Nazi salute being given as the new vessel slides down the slip.

Something Wrong With System

At On Milk Distribution Shows Big Spread Between Producer and Consumer

From evidence submitted by the head of a milk distributing firm to a parliamentary committee on investigating milk prices throughout the Dominion, the Farmer's Sun ascertains that the ten-cent price which the urban customer sometimes pays for his quart of milk is divided as follows, using data for February last:

	Cent per quart
The farmer got	2.15
Handling charges at port	1.64
Transportation to city	1.64
Production costs, including pasteurization	1.19
Selling and delivery	4.12
Containers (bottles)	.29
Income tax	.08
Net profit	.85
Unaccounted for	1.32

Average selling price .963

"This looks like rather poor business from the standpoint of the dairy farmer. Certainly there must be something wrong with the system of distribution when the costs attending the selling and delivery of milk alone are nearly double what the farmer gets for the raw product. As the Sun also points out, the gross spread between what the farmer receives at the farm and the average selling-price is over three and a half times what the farmer gets to cover the whole of his production costs.—Brookville Recorder and Times.

Laughs At Army Doctors

Nonagenarian Was Refused For Service In Civil War

A remarkable man turned down by doctors as "unfit" for service in the civil war celebrated his 90th birthday by taking his 12-mile walk. The physician who turned him down in 1913 said he couldn't stand the marches.

Since the civil war, Seth W. Lincoln, of Worcester, Mass., has outmarched the armies of Lee and Grant, the Spanish-American war and the World War.

Every day when the weather is fine, Lincoln takes a walk from his home to the doorstep of some friend. He averages six miles each way.

Canada's Vegetable Growers

The province of Ontario in 1931 produced more than 40 per cent of the total value of all vegetables grown in Canada while Quebec produced 21.5 per cent. Saskatchewan was in the third position with 9.0 per cent, British Columbia contributing 8.7 per cent.—Economic Analyst.

Was Buffalo Hunter

One of the oldest pioneers of Manitoba and a first cousin of Louis Riel, with whom he served in the rebellion of 1870, Joseph Lagimodiere, 90, died at his home in Winnipeg after a brief illness. In his youth he was well known as a skilled buffalo hunter.

Tainted Milk

Milk cows should not be fed heavily on turnips or turnip tops, rape or rye, decayed entilage, leeks, onions or apples, otherwise it will appear in the butter.

Patrick Barry, who has died in Williston, England, was drummer in the local band for 60 years.

Boycott movements in China are becoming more active.

Castle In The Air

House At Sudbury, Ontario, Is 80 Feet Above Street Level

Eighteen years ago the late Simon Paquette decided he needed plenty of fresh air—and forthwith built himself a home on the crest of a rock on Notre Dame St., Sudbury, Ontario. Since then his wife has climbed nearly 100 miles of steps. Mr. Paquette died two years after the house was built.

The home is 80 feet above the street level and there are 65 steps leading to it. Assuming that on the average of once a day, Mrs. Paquette has gone down town it is calculated that she has navigated 854,100 steps. The upward climb totals 325,000 feet or 95.4 miles—too close to a hundred for comfort.

And though the house itself contains another flight of stairs, Mrs. Paquette does not complain.

"I suppose my husband wanted fresh air," she told the Sudbury Star. "I don't know any other reason he built it. It is wonderful." The view indeed is one of the best in the city. All of Notre Dame St. as far as the Sacred Heart College, can be seen on one hand. On the other, the view extends to the main street of Sudbury, past the post office, and behind the Canadian National Railway station.

Furthermore Mrs. Paquette raised two sons and one daughter, and never once did the children fall down any one of the 65 steps.

The only drawback, Mrs. Paquette added, is that passers-by stare at the home in its unusual location.

A Mechanical Horse

A mechanical horse, designed to substitute for the farm animal, or even light tractor, has been invented in Italy. Propelled by a motor of only five horse-power, the mechanical animal not only carries a person, but pulls a light farm vehicle over rough ground.

Salt and Sweet Cream

When cows have free access to salt they will keep in better health, will give more milk, and the cream from this milk will have a better flavor than cream from cows that do not get any salt at all, or receive it only at long intervals.—Dairy Branch, Ontario.

Educational Expenditures

Warning that legislatures, public men and even taxpayers will reap the whirlwind if they sow seeds of unwise economics in expenditures for educational purposes was sounded by E. J. Garland, M.P. for Bow River, when addressing delegates to the annual convention of the Alberta Educational Association.

The member's subject was "The Educational System Under the New Social Order which he dealt with from various aspects during the course of an hour's address.

Declaring that it would be a revolutionary change, Mr. Garland said he would like to see the competitive system removed from the schools and co-operation encouraged. Also, more critical thinking on the part of school children should be stimulated, with training of the youth to think of good of the state and not individual aggrandizement.

Real Shower Of Gold

Only Ten Dollars Lost When Two

A literal shower of gold started residents of Livingston, Illinois recently.

Onlookers gaped when a catcher on a fast New York Central railway train broke under the weight of a mail pouch and \$2,000 in \$10 gold pieces was scattered along the right-of-way at the station.

The station agent and his assistants immediately picked up the gold, finding all but one \$10 gold piece. The gold was being sent to St. Louis by mail from the Livingston National Bank.

Put Women In Business

Sixty years ago, when the typewriter first appeared, there was serious discussion as to whether operating the new machine was not too heavy work for delicate girls. Finally it was conceded that robust young women might risk such an occupation. There was little thought then that the typewriter signaled the wholesale entry of women into the business world.

Gold output in South Africa continues to break records.

Great Bear Lake Mining Camp

Growth Of Village On The Rim Of Canada's Sub-Arctic

Growth of Cameron Bay, a village on the rim of Canada's sub-Arctic was outlined at Toronto, by Major Bernard Day, who made the fastest airplane-trip journey ever recorded from Great Bear Lake, northwest of Fort McMurray in northwestern Canada.

Last year when he was there, Major Day said, there were two log buildings at Cameron Bay; now there are 20, including three stores and four more log buildings are in course of construction. A church and hospital are contemplated for the new village where the population has grown to 120. Last year there were 20 residents.

One white woman lived there last year but now there are three with two white children. First in the district, in Cameron Bay village. They are the children—a boy of five and girl, three—of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ingram. Mr. Ingram is a partner in Murphy's Service, a concern that operates the first store, bank, post office and restaurant.

Since establishment of the village and mining camp there has been an influx of Indians, Major Day said, part of the Degrès tribe who formerly lived at Fort Resolution and Fort Rae. Now, he says, they are coming in increasing numbers to Great Bear Lake and Cameron Bay and for the first time in the history of the north are prospecting.

Major Day said the food problem was solved in large measure when caribou from the Great Bear region in their migration for the first time in seven years. Miners shot more than 450 of the animals and packed the meat in ice for the summer.

Over 'Mineral' Removed

Russia Has Way Of Dealing With Res Called Unfavorable

Those Canadians who are keen for closer affiliations with Russia will be told to learn on the slopes of Waterbury, of the New York Times, that a million souls have been lately removed to exile by the Moscow government. The new terror in different forms in towns and country, but they are really identified in both consist in the forcible uprooting of Russians from their normal abodes, and in their transfer to labor camps of the country where they are employed, as the Stalin autocracy chooses.

People of "unmistakable social origin," such as former aristocrats, priests, officers, police and business men, on the one hand, and workers in the other, are taken from towns and cities and sent where the powers that be wish to have them. It is said that the number thus removed runs into at least a million. In a similar manner, thousands of families have been taken en masse from areas where they have opposed the collectivization of farming and put in sections where they can be made to do as their tyrannical rulers direct. If the Russians like this kind of thing why do they not go where they can enjoy it?—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Goat Makes Good Judas

Leads Sheep To Slaughter In Texas

Tom, a 225-pound goat, probably has led more millions to death than any other excruciator in history.

Tom is chief of the sheep-leading squad at a packing plant in Fort Worth, Texas. When a new batch of mutton is needed, he is turned into the sheep pen.

He presses his way through the flock to a narrow, twisting runway that leads in the execution room. The men follow him into the slaughter room. There Tom suddenly turns and descends the long chute—alone.

For three years Tom has been the judge of hundreds of flocks.

Doctor Of Divinity

Degree of doctor of divinity is to be conferred on Professor M. Fraser Munro of St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, at the spring convocation at Queen's University in May. It was announced. At the same time Lieutenant-Governor H. A. Bruce of Ontario will receive an honorary doctor of laws degree.

No Default In England

The Victorian Colonist says cities in England have no debt limitations such as are imposed on this continent. Despite this there has not been a single default on municipal bonds in England. That is a high tribute to municipal management there.

The London Zoo earns as much as \$100 on a Saturday afternoon by giving rides on the animals to children.

Gardening Notes

By Gordon Lindsay Smith

The earlier trees, shrubs, rose bushes, gladioli and such things are planted, the better. This also applies to herbaceous perennials. Just as soon as one can dig the soil is the best time to get these things in as there is then plenty of moisture in the ground and in this plentiful supply of moisture is the secret of successful transplanting. Spread roots out well and cover firmly with fine soil. A little commercial fertilizer dissolved in water will greatly help at this time.

Improved Flowers.—In recent years there has been a great deal of improvement in flowers. Some of the old common things not much appreciated in the old gardens have been glorified and brought right up to the modern standard of large, delicate blooms of future. Borders of mixed annual flowers, arranged in clumps of one color, sent single aster which many people prefer to the older type, while the new Petunias, Zinnias, Scabiosa, Calliopsis, Marigolds, Cosmos and Pansies are almost like different flowers from the sort many people were familiar with years ago. One would be well advised to give these flowers a trial as they offer a really wonderful range of color.

Use of Annuals.—Wonderful results can be achieved with annuals alone which is a boon to the person who expects to move in the near future. Borders of mixed annual flowers, arranged in clumps of one color, with the taller sorts generally toward the rear are very attractive. Borders of single color annuals are really more colorful than a bed of perennials. For solid beds, such things as Petunias, Zinnias, Gladioli, Pansies, Dahlias, and Calliopsis are most useful. In the case of annuals, up-right screens or backgrounds can be created by the use of the taller growing plants, such as the Cornflower, O'Clock, Marigold, Mexican Sunflowers, Cactus Beans and similar high, bushy plants. For climbers such as Clematis, Sweet Peas, Sweet Peas, Scarlet Runner Beans, and several other things which shoot ahead and soon make a splendid screen.

Abundance Of Vegetables.—The average Canadian does not realize the really wonderful variety in vegetables which is available. As a matter of fact with a little planning, the garden can easily be made to produce a wide variety, and above all successful plantings, that is a portion of the seed planted at intervals of two days or two weeks instead of all sown at once, it is quite possible to have a supply of salad material and more substantial vegetables coming on all summer and fall and of having these things at the height of their freshness.

For instance, one should not confine himself simply to a short row of leaf lettuce. This must be eaten while it is young and tender. The crop will be the best if the whole season is there are, say, three plantings each of three different types. There will be the leaf lettuce first, then the head and later on during the hot weather, the Cos, which comes up to a central head and is practically self-bunching. One can also use salad material, with cress, it grows quickly on any land and comes on early; green onions sown at ten-day intervals until the first of July so that they will be ready in succession; endives and mustard. By using three types of spinach the season for this crop is lengthened by several weeks. Include in the cabbage group both the red and white, and also cauliflower, Brussels sprouts and broccoli. Using an early, medium and late crop, results in this, one of the best of all things, will last for at least a month. In the same way cress, beans, peas and carrots may be extended in season. Something out of the ordinary will be added by planting broad beans, egg plant, radishes, leeks, annual shallots and a host of other things passed over in previous years.

London's Ancient Trenches

Agad excavations are still going the streets of London. In answer to questions, it was revealed in the House of Commons that out of 8,041 mortar cases licensed by the Metropolitan police, 211 were more than 20 years old, and 1,784 were between 10 and 20 years old. The House laughed derisively when this information was given.

Two acquaintances met in a department store.

"Hello, dear. You look busy."

"Yes, I'm trying to get something for my husband. It's a high tribute to municipal management there."

"Had any offers?"

There are 30,000 street traders or peddlers in London. Of this number, 700 are hand-carts.

FANCIFUL FABLES



GOODNESS SAKES! DOES MONEY MEAN THAT MUCH TO YOU? YOU OLD MISER!

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No. 2

About Town and Country

Mr. I. F. Shacker of Hanna, was a week end visitor in town.

Mr. H. J. Desmond is a business visitor in Alaskan today.

Mr. C. H. Langeridge, who has been visiting his parents in Manitoba, returned to Oyen yesterday.

Bob Lees returned to Calgary Sunday morning to resume his studies at Tech.

Miss Mary Byler is practicing teaching at Glenada school this week.

Miss A. M. Todd returned to Oyen Monday morning after spending the holidays at her home in Chinook and in Calgary district.

The boxing bout, staged in Lufline last Friday evening, drew a large crowd. There were four preliminaries and a main bout, the latter being between Art Horne of Oyen and C. Culp of Lufline.

Mr. Howard Wade and Mr. I. F. Shacker are on the road this week, covering their newly arranged picture circuit. The new sound equipment installed in Oyen theatre, proved very satisfactory for the show screened over the week-end.

At the regular meeting of the Oyen School board, held on Monday evening, a petition, signed by a number of ratepayers, was presented. The petitioners ask that a general reduction in salaries be considered, and every possible economy practiced in operating and maintaining the school.

The Prairie Teachers Get Together Club held their April meeting in Oyen, at the home of Mr. R. J. Scott.

After the Roll Call which was answered with "School Games" the business of the meeting was discussed. It was decided that the next meeting would be held at Oyen School on the first instend of the second Saturday of May in which case the next meeting will be on May 6. The program will consist of a discussion of the writing samples which have come in from the various schools, in the inspectorate for the writing scale which the group are preparing. Roll Call will be answered by Current Events.

It is to be hoped that as many as possible of the rural teachers will attend the May meeting, a larger membership being the desire of the group.

After a discussion of "Review Devices and Problems" the meeting was brought to a close by a dainty lunch served by Mrs. R. J. Scott.

A number of Oyen residents were in Sibbald last Friday night to see the play given under the auspices of the Anglican church.

Mr. Bob Armstrong a former resident of Oyen is spending a few days in town this week.

Excel Items

Excel U.F.W.A. No. 129 spent a very pleasant and profitable afternoon on April 20 at the home of Mrs. C. R. Gullekson. The meeting which was in charge of Mrs. Edwin Gullekson, in absence of the President Mrs. E. E. Thayer, was opened by singing "Spring time in the Rockies." During the question period, an informal discussion led by Mrs. C. Bishop, on the O.C.F., was carried on.

Following this a very practical paper on Home Economics was read by Mrs. R. Anderson. The contest in charge of Mrs. J. R. Bishop was won by Mrs. J. R. Anderson and Mrs. A. M. E. Anderson and Mrs. A. M. E. The next meeting will be on May 18 at home of Mrs. Albert Arneson; committee in charge; Miss McDonald and Mrs. E. Gullekson. Mrs. R. Anderson will lead a discussion on "The teaching of Co-operation in Public Schools."

A dainty lunch was served by the committee in charge.

The Many friends of Miss S. Stephenson will be pleased to know she is making satisfactory progress following an operation for appendicitis in Red Deer Hospital.

Miss Katherine Olson spent part of the holidays as a guest of the S. Gullekson family.

The Ladies Aid Bazaar of Home Cooking Sale held in Excel School on April 22, was a great success. The ladies in charge wish to extend their thanks to all who helped to make the event such a successful one.

Mr. R. J. Scott visited Excel School on April 20.

Miss Etta Hatch, Normal student is practicing teaching in Excel School this week under Miss Francis McDonald.

OBITUARY

Mrs. WILLIAM J. AFFLECK

A funeral service for Mrs. William J. Affleck, whose death occurred in Cerebral hospital, Saturday, April 22, 1933, was conducted in Oyen United Church, on Wednesday, April 26, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, interment following at Oyen cemetery. Rev. E. F. Kemp, officiating.

The late Mrs. Affleck, whose maiden name was Catherine Phillip Grandison, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, November 28, 1895, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Grandison. She was predeceased by her mother in 1905, and her father was killed in action in France in 1916. Mrs. Affleck came to Canada in 1913 and resided in Manitoba for six years. Leaving Manitoba, she came to Alberta in 1919 and trained in Holy Cross hospital, Calgary. She was married to Mr. William J. Affleck, third son of Mr. and Mrs. William Affleck of Oyen, October 25, 1921. Besides her husband, Mrs. Affleck is survived by two children, Lorne and Ruth.

The late Mrs. Affleck was a devout christian and respected by all who knew her.

The funeral was attended by a large number of friends, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Bracken of Irricana, Alta., Mr. and Mrs. J. McKay, also of Irricana, brother in law and sister of the deceased. The fol-

Church Notices

SUNDAY, APRIL 30

OYEN UNITED CHURCH

GLENADA 3:00 p.m.
OYEN 7:30 p.m.
SUNDAY SCHOOL 11:00 a.m.

Rev. E. F. KEMP

All Are Cordially Invited

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CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR SALE

STRAYED—From Sec. 21, Twp. 28, Rge. 4 (4 miles N. of Oyen) about February 18. Team of sorrel geldings, both white faced, one branded SL on hip. Reward for information.
Joe Dick, Oyen.

FOR SALE—Brown grass seed at 9c per pound; grade 2; germination 95 per cent. May be obtained at the east-half Sec. 30, Twp. 25, Rge. 5, or at Kerr's hardware store, Oyen. Claus Fraensen, Helmsdale, P. O.

FOR SALE—Three bottom engine gang, 14 inch, in first class condition. Cheap. Enquire Oyen News.

FOR SALE—Out shaves 2 cents each or will trade for good coal. H. Currie, Excel

MAGAZINES—Subscriptions to The Saturday Evening Post—The Ladies Home Journal—The Country Gentleman—Maclean's—The Chatelaine and other publications taken at the News Office.

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25 inch Rainfall

Commencing during the early hours of this morning and continuing till about 8 a.m. the district got a rainfall which measured exactly one-quarter of an inch. Following several days of windy weather the moisture comes as a welcome relief. Further moisture is needed to put the seed bed into ideal condition for even germination.

Following friends acted as pallbearers Mr. W. W. Cunningham, Mr. Jas. Cunningham, Mr. Duncan Cunningham, Mr. James Gillespie, Mr. Robt. Gillespie and Mr. Elmer Clough.

Advertise Your Business

Give a message to the public each week in the columns of this paper. Business goes where it is invited and will stay where it is well served.

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